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The events which had occurred between the publication of the pamphlet and August 4 may be compendiously described as the emergence of the bourgeoisie.

When the *ancien regime* had thus received notice to quit, the Assembly proceeded to lay the foundation of the new democracy ; and before a constitution could be framed its principles had to be defined. Several of the Cahiers had demanded a declaration of rights, and during July lists were produced by Lafayette, Sieyès, Mounier, and other ingenious minds. The draft of Sieyès found most favour, but the text selected by the Assembly was shorter and bore no author's name. After a week's further discussion it was reduced from twenty-four

articles to seventeen, and by August 16 it had been adopted. The Declaration of the Rights of Man is of such interest and is so rarely reproduced in the text-books that I will give it in full.

^{<e} The Representatives of the French people constituted in a National Assembly," runs the preamble, "considering that ignorance, forgetfulness or contempt for the Rights of Man are the sole causes of public evils and of the corruption of governments, have resolved to set forth in a solemn declaration the natural, inalienable, and sacred rights of man, in order that this Declaration, constantly before the eyes of all the members of the social body, should unceasingly remind them of their rights and duties ; that the acts of the legislature and executive, by being compared at every moment with the object of all political institutions, may be more respected; and in order that the demands of the citizens, henceforth based on simple and incontestable principles, may always be directed to the maintenance of the Constitution and happiness of all. In consequence the National Assembly recognizes and declares,

in presence and under the auspices of the
Supreme Being, the
following Rights of Man and the Citizen.

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in
rights. Social

distinctions can only be based on expediency.

2. The object of every political association is
the main-
tenance of the natural and imprescriptible
rights of man.

These rights are liberty, property, security and
resistance to
oppression.

3. The principle of all sovereignty resides in
the nation*

No corporation and no individual can
exercise authority

which does not expressly emanate from it.

4. Liberty consists in the power to do
whatever does not